

MENT.
LE.
2TH DAY
the Court
virtue of
Court of
designed
the high
12 months,
the tract
estate of
on the east
the hands
son, Sam-
containing
acres,
called for
but by ac-
one hundred
Adm'r
Commissioner
ale!
A. D.
thousand
by public
designed,
estate of W.
others,
the high
known
in Tur-
on both
rail-
A. and
or less,
tract are
ed land is
A. D.
Com'r.
SAMPSON
CAROLINA,
on, 11th.
it,
been ap-
the above
and here-
in the 12th
the Court-
public sale,
lot of land,
Mr. Samp-
ended as
ing at a
of Black
2, east 25
dge of J.
line, thence
a dead
ence south
to a pine
th 2, west
on up main
up main
beginning,
RDSON,
Commissioner,
889.—1ds
Notice.
Y QUAL-
of A. B.
is hereby
claim
present the
him twelve
all, placed
All per-
by note,
mer, will
make im-
Executor.
E. Land.
OF FINE
Land, well
land having
one mile
miles from
in Valley
reasonable
son, Clear
CARROLL.
2.
TED AS
of the es-
ed, the un-
all persons
estate to
be the 20th
persons in-
will please
COOPER,
Administrator,
Cooper,
Attorneys.
ins
LE!
TY SAW
Gins,
rms, which
rms. The
one sea-
ing, a
driving
or feeders
Address,
ROYAL,
ton, N. C.
ice.
COMMI-
with the
Superior
Court house
889, to re-
sion for pen-
pensions of
Superior
my change
LL, Clerk.
E.
PLEAS-
in Eastern
direct ad-
son. Co-
buildings,
nable.
ROLL,
aw, N. C.
OLSON,
ton, N. C.
ut building
gins, Indis-
sup it.

THE CAUCASIAN.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
By MARION BUTLER,
Editor and Proprietor.
SUBSCRIBE.
Show this Paper to your neigh-
bor and advise him to sub-
scribe.
Subscription Price \$1.50 per
Year, in Advance.

THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.
HOW THINGS LOOK FROM
OUR STAND POINT.
The Opinion of The Caucasian and
the Opinion of others which we
Can Endorse on the Various
Topics of the Day.
The Asheville Citizen of Sun-
day, July 28th, comes to us with
an illustrated supplement, con-
taining many views of the pic-
turesque scenery of that land of
sublimity and climate.

Are you a voter? Then there
is something it is your duty to
remember till next election, and
ever afterwards, viz: That the
avowed purpose of our protec-
tive tariff is to compel us to buy
from home manufacturers, and
at the same time allow them to
charge us more for their goods
than they are worth.

The official reports of the
State weather service show
that the average rainfall, for
the state, during the last week
has been 3.51 inches. The
normal amount would have
been about 1.25 inches, making
an excess of 2.26 inches rainfall.
This superabundance of rain
has been attended with very lit-
tle sunshine, making the effect
most injurious to crops. But
corn is doing remarkably well
under the circumstances and
there will probably be a fair
yield.

An enterprising newspaper
correspondent, who has been
rummaging the musty records of
the Plymouth Rock Colony has
learned that the religion of the
Puritans did not have enough
Indian rubber in its texture to
allow a lying citizen to go un-
punished. The court records
show that, "in 1661 Ralph Smith,
of Cape Cod, while on watch
for whales, having lied about
seeing one, was fined 20 shil-
lings. In the same year William
Randall fined 10 shillings for
telling a lie." What a pity that
the Puritan influence on our civil-
ization has so weakened.

One of our exchanges has the
following ungrammatical assur-
ance for its subscribers:
I assure every one whose time is
not out, that their paper is placed in
the postoffice here each week.
Nine-tenths of the people in
this country use their (plural) as
the subsequent of every one, (sin-
gular), but we are surprised to
see one of our valued exchanges
using such bad English. This
calls up the question of a new
pronoun of the singular number,
common gender. The CAUCAS-
IAN has already suggested *heh*,
hes, *heas*. The sentence would
then read: I assure every one
whose time is out that *he* paper
is placed in the office here each
week. If any one can offer a
better form we are ready to
adopt it.

Some papers and people have
accused Dr. P. L. Murphy of flee-
ing from the State to avoid being
a witness in the Grissom trial.
This we do not believe to be
true. The facts, as we under-
stand, are these: On the 12th
of June Dr. Murphy's wife was
called by telegram to the bed-
side of her father who was
dangerously ill in Virginia; on
July 5th, by leave of absence
from the Board of Directors he
left to visit his father-in-law
and bring his family home.
During his absence the sub-
poena was sent to Morganton. He
was informed of the fact. He
immediately wrote to Raleigh
that his evidence could not con-
tribute anything of value to
the case, but if he was still
wanted, in the face of this state-
ment, to telegraph him and he
would report immediately. The
Statesville Landmark in speak-
ing of the matter says:—Any
suggestion that he would at any
time run away from his duty
could only come from or be
entertained by that class who
do not know the man.

"A DISGRACEFUL CHAPTER
IN NORTHERN JOURNAL-
ISM."
The newspapers to a great de-
gree are responsible for the bar-
baric fights between the bruisers.
Some of the big newspapers do
more harm than good. One of
the best and ablest of American
newspapers, the New York
Evening Post, has an editorial
in which this abuse of newspa-
pers in giving so much publicity
to slugging and other refined
Northern sports, is properly
handled. It says of certain
leading papers—the New York
World, Sun and New York Her-
ald, and the Boston Herald:
"All these virtuous commentators
shoot their eyes to the fact that the
public interest which they deplore is
largely of their own creation. They
have been working like beavers for
the past six months to excite it.
They have published every scrap of
information which they could find
anywhere about the two brutes who
were preparing to pummel each other
for no other purpose than to show
which of them was the bigger brute."

It gives in tabular form what
space was devoted in each of
the three New York sensational
sheets before and after the fight,
beginning 25th June and ending
10th of July. From fourteen to
sixteen days these papers de-
voted grace space to this American
savagery. It shows that before
the fight the space devoted was
as follows:
World, 29 columns; Sun, 304
columns; Herald, 194 columns.
After the fight:
World, 19; Sun, 154; Herald 154.
(Grand total: World, 48; Sun, 46;
Herald, 35.)

The Evening Post well asks:
"What prompted three thousand
people to go to that remote spot in
Mississippi and pay an aggregate of
\$8,000 in gate money alone to see two
ruffians pound each other? Was it
not the incessant talk in the news-
papers more than anything else?"

This is a disgraceful chapter
in Northern Journalism.—Wm.
Messenger.
[To the above list of newspa-
pers that published long ful-
some accounts of this disgraceful
affair might be added, the Wil-
mington Messenger, eight col-
umns. In view of this fact
would not the heading of this
article also apply to some ex-
tent to Southern Journalism?]
However in justice to Dr. Kings-
bury, who wrote the above, we
might say that we suppose the
proprietor of the Messenger is
responsible for the publishing
of the Press dispatches. But
right here we might ask, "Who
is responsible for the indecent
publications about the Grissom
scandal that appeared in the
Messenger?"

ALL ABOUT THE CANNING
BUSINESS.

Senator Rusk has made him-
self very popular already by
his prompt responses to letters
asking for information from
the farmers and fruit-growers
of the country. The Commis-
sioner of Agriculture of South
Carolina recently sent to Uncle
Jerry Rusk for information in
regard to the canning of fruits
and vegetables, and has received
from him a very satisfactory
and detailed description of
necessary outfits, the process of
manufacture, profits, etc. From
it we glean the following facts:
"The outfit required for can-
ning purposes is very simple,
consisting of a large wooden
vat, in which water can be
readily made to boil by means
of steam. This vat is provided
with a basket made of small
iron rods, hung by a tackle to a
crane. This basket is so ar-
ranged that it may be promptly
lowered into or raised from the
water. The cans are made on the place
by expert tinworkers. They have
at the top a circular opening to
admit the fruit, which is provided
with a cover that may be quickly
soldered on. Whatever con-
trivance will facilitate the
paring of otherwise preparing
the fruits, etc., are provided,
but a large share of work is
done by hand. The cans are
filled with fruit, shaken down as
solidly as possible, and then
filled up with weak syrup or
other fluid, which drives out
all of the air. The next step is
to boil the cans in water for a
shorter or longer time. The iron
basket is filled with the cans
and lowered into the water in
the tank, where the boiling is
continued a few minutes or as
long as necessary."—Leesburg
(Fla.) Commercial.

The Grand Lodge of the
Knights of Honor was in session
at Waynesville, N. C., last week
in July. Wm. G. Brinson, of
New Bern, was elected Grand
Dictator for the ensuing year.

CUMBERLAND NEWS.
A MOONSHINER SHOOT'S A
HELPLESS WOMAN.
Fayetteville Canning Factory, &c.
[REG. COR. CAUCASIAN.]
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
AUG. 5th, 1889.]
It is said that in the upper
end of this county, where the
counties of Cumberland, Samp-
son, Johnston and Harnett come
together, there is a nest of
moonshiners who run their stills
near the line and evade arrest.
Last night, a week ago, a man
by the name of Gotter went to
the house of a Mr. Fann, in the
section above mentioned, and de-
manded five dollars. He was
told that they did not have it.
He left, but returned at 12
o'clock, broke open the door
and shot Mrs. Fann and made
his escape into Sampson county.
Mrs. Fann is not fatally wound-
ed, the ball or shot entering the
side and lodging in the ab-
domen. She was unprotected,
her husband being away and no
one but little children with her.
It is said that Gotter is an ille-
git, but we do not know that
it is true. This was an
outrageous affair and we trust
the rascal will be caught.
Illgit distilling will corrupt
the morals of the young people
of any neighborhood where it
is carried on, and the good peo-
ple of this section are opposed
to it, and are doing their best to
put a stop to it. It causes trou-
ble, makes desperate men and
ought to be ferreted out.
Since writing the above Got-
ter has been arrested and is
now in jail. Sheriff Fisher, and
posse of eleven men, surround-
ing his house Sunday morning
at daylight, and sent a friend to
tell Gotter of the condition of
things, and he surrendered. He
will be given a hearing before
a Justice of the Peace in a day
or two.
The canning company com-
menced operations last week,
with Mr. Nelson, an expert
canner from Baltimore, in
charge. About 3,000 cans of
peaches, tomatoes and peas were
put up the first five days, which
is very good for a beginning.
Many people visited the factory
during the week and were pleas-
ed and instructed by what they
saw. About 25 little boys about
own are at work, and white la-
bor is given the preference.
There is more fruit coming in
than was expected or hoped for.
Capt. E. P. Powers has received
an appointment at the hands
of Collector White, who makes
him a Special Deputy, with a
salary of \$125 per month. Quite
a delegation of Republicans
from this county went up to
Raleigh when Mr. White took
charge. All wanted office, and
most of them came back "piping
mad," cursing "Harrison and his
gang for all they were worth."
This is the last pull at the pub-
lic fund they will ever get, and
many who fail to get a "lift"
will vote with the Democrats
at the next election, as they are
Republicans for revenue only.
The people at Wade, this
county, held an indignation
meeting last Monday and adopt-
ed appropriate resolutions de-
manding the resignation of Dr.
Grissom. He believes Dr. Gris-
som unfit for the place he holds
from his own testimony, and
thinks two-thirds of the people
of this county are of the same
opinion. We have talked to
many, and only one man was in
favor of Dr. Grissom's retention,
out of hundreds.
The first suppercups have
come to market. Growers say
the crop will not be a large one.
It is the most delightful of all
grapes.
Messrs. Rose & Leak are mak-
ing an addition of 20x30 feet to
their large store on Hay street.
Business is improving.
The Grand Jury in their re-
port recommends the earliest
consideration of the building of
a new Courthouse. The present
one is almost worthless. A new
one centrally located with vaults
and other conveniences is a ne-
cessity, and the people of the
county are in favor of building
it, we believe.
Wednesday next is the day for
the Cumberland County Sunday
School Picnic at the Pearson
Tabernacle in this city. One
thousand scholars and teachers
are expected.
The Bucket Factory is to be
doubled in capacity. The ma-
chinery having been ordered a
week or two since.
The clothing factory has add-
ed forty machines making about
eighty in all. They are run by
steam, and each machine man-

aged by a woman, who can turn
out a coat or a pair of pants in
an astonishingly short time.
We were pleased to meet
Messrs. Matt J. Pearsall and F.
L. Faison, of Warsaw, in the
city last week.
For the last thirty-four days
it has rained. The crops have
suffered, but the damage is not
so great, if the rains would cease
at once, and the seasons be good
hereafter.
Mr. Alex. Crumpler, a former
citizen of Sampson county, died
at his residence, a few miles
east of here week before last in
his 62nd year. Mr. Crumpler was
an excellent citizen and a Chris-
tian gentleman, as this writer
knows. He leaves a family
who deeply mourn their loss.
We sympathize with them, and
can only say they have a blessed
hope of meeting him in a
better land.

"ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF
GOOD ROADS."
It has been said that the test
for the advancement and civil-
ization of any community can
be found in the condition of its
churches, schools and roads.
Certainly one of the most im-
portant items for a rural dis-
trict, where all travelling and
transportation must be done
over dirt should be kept in the
best possible condition.
Bradstreet's has an article in
point on the "Economic Im-
portance of Good Roads," from
which we make the following
extracts:
A great deal of interest has al-
ready been aroused in the question
of road improvement, but much
more would be felt if anything like
a definite road law were passed,
showing that good roads are a direct
estimate of the force of traction
required on different kinds of roads,
that any one of the better class of
permanent roads would enable a
team to draw on the level about four
times the amount drawn on a com-
mon dirt road in good condition.
On the basis of the experience of
Illinois, where considerable atten-
tion has lately been given to the
subject of road improvement, it is
estimated that good roads, even good
dirt roads, at all seasons of the year
would reduce the cost of transporta-
tion on our country roads more than
one-half, while good permanent roads
would make the real cost of hauling
less than one-quarter of what it is
now.

It has been estimated that the poor
roads of the United States cost the
owner, as the average, at least \$15
per horse. Dr. Jenks considers this
estimate a low one. He estimates
that if the roads of Illinois, for ex-
ample, were improved, so that for
one-half the year good loads could
be hauled and for the other half
about two-thirds as much on the
average, the difference between the
earnings of an ordinary draught
horse on the roads as at present and
on the roads as improved would be
in the neighborhood of \$25 a year.

It strikes us that there is much
of truth in the above figures and
if our farmers are going to con-
tinue to raise cotton, which is
to haul to market, and take the
remainder of the year to haul
back home corn, meat, flour, hay
and fertilizers, that it would be
economy to spend at least one
month or a twelfth of this time
in putting the roads in good
order.

John L. Sullivan has been ar-
rested in New York and taken
to Mississippi on requisition of
Gov. Lowry for prize fighting
within the limits of his State.
The State had offered a reward
of \$1,500 for his capture, and
the penalty in that state for
prize fighting is a fine of not
more than \$1,000 and not less
than \$500, or imprisonment in
a county jail not less than 12
months, or both. All aiders
and abettors are punishable by
a fine of not less than \$100 or
imprisonment for six months,
or both. Gov. Lowry now has
an opportunity to make such
barbaric practices odious and
he ought to do it by giving
Sullivan the full penalty of the
law.
Sullivan spent last
Sunday in jail and had a
preliminary hearing before
Judge Campbell of Jackson
Miss., Monday morning. The
Judge ruled that the slugging
must repair to Marion county
and give bond for his ap-
pearance Aug. 12th.

Later Sullivan spent last
Sunday in jail and had a
preliminary hearing before
Judge Campbell of Jackson
Miss., Monday morning. The
Judge ruled that the slugging
must repair to Marion county
and give bond for his ap-
pearance Aug. 12th.

Later Sullivan spent last
Sunday in jail and had a
preliminary hearing before
Judge Campbell of Jackson
Miss., Monday morning. The
Judge ruled that the slugging
must repair to Marion county
and give bond for his ap-
pearance Aug. 12th.

CUPID'S WILES.
A LIST OF COURT-PLASTER
AND ITS MEANING.
He Loved A Semi-Ideal Girl Though
Was About to Marry Another
Judge Burleigh sat at his desk
so completely lost in thought,
that his intimate friend and
associate, Dr. Sanderson, opened
the door of the outer hall, and
crossing the main office, entered
the judge's private room and
stood for some seconds by the
doorway without being noticed.
With a twinkle of amusement
in his eyes, he saw his friend
open a package, take from it
the miniature of a beautiful
girl, and press it to his lips.
A lock of golden hair and a
small black object that looked
like an overgrown wafer were
next unwrapped, and on these
the old judge gazed for some
moments, smiles and shadows
chasing each other over his
benevolent face.
At length, with a sigh, he
was about to place the articles
in their wrappers, when a noise
at the outer office caused him
to raise his head, and he saw
the doctor standing in the
doorway. Hurriedly he drew a
newspaper over the contents of
the parcel, and was about to
rise, when the doctor exclaimed
with a hearty laugh:
"Well, well! What next?
Will we live to see the sphinx
ogling some far Egyptian
deities, or the shade of Black-
stone coquetting with a pocket-
edition of Venus? Or is it anoth-
er Mand Muller? Tut, tut, judge,
I would never have thought it
of a staid old bachelor like you,"
and the doctor laughed again.
"Probably not," replied the
judge,—"most people wouldn't;
but you have shot wide of the
mark this time, for the articles
you saw are not connected with
any romance in which I played
a leading part."
"Ah! a cousin perhaps, or a
sister, eh, judge?" replied his
friend slyly.
"Still down, doctor," said the
judge, "and I will tell you an
old story. The point of it you
have no doubt heard a score of
times; but I venture to say that
you never knew that such a
circumstance actually occurred,
and that the principals in it
were among the best known of
our society people of half a
century ago. My connection
with the affair was through my
relationship to the lady in the
case. After her death her only
daughter was my ward, and I
afterward adopted her. I was
her mother's counsel for some
years; and one day she gave me
this packet and told me the
circumstances. It had such a
epice of romance in it that I
have always enjoyed thinking
about it, and often look at the
picture and try to recall her as I
knew her in the prime of life. I
will tell you the story; I know
you will find it interesting."
The judge unwrapped the
miniature, placed it upon the
desk, and continued:
"The autumn session at the
Seminary in Breslau, in the
year 18—, opened with unusually
full classes, and the buildings
were crowded. Indeed, the
number of resident students
was so far in excess of the
provision made for them, that
it was found necessary to put
at least two pupils in every
room in the dormitories. A
new wing was to have been
finished in time for the opening
of the session; but for some
cause it had been delayed, and
the students were obliged to
be content with crowded ac-
commodations while the work
on the new building was pushed
forward as rapidly as the
weather and the limited means
and help would permit.
"The building stood on a
high table-land overlooking the
village. The original plan of
construction was the form of a
Maltese cross. The central
portion and main floors were
devoted to the chapel, libraries,
class-rooms, dining-rooms, and
business offices; while the wings
above the first floor, were used
as dormitories. But these of
the wings and the central
portion had at that time been
completed, and it was upon the
fourth, which was to be built
much longer than the original
plan, that the work was going on.
"As it was expected that the
new wing, which was to be
occupied by the boys, would be
done by the holidays, it was
finally decided, after much
debate, to turn one of the halls
into a dormitory for the young-
est girls, and the working pupils
who assisted in the domestic
affairs of the establishment; for,
with the exception of cooks,
housekeeper, and scullery
maids, all of the household

service was performed by
pupils who in this way paid for
their board and tuition. One
of the girls' dormitories was
therefore given up to the boys
and young men, and a large
number of girls occupied cots
in the long hall.
"The regular boys' dormitory
was reached by a separate
stairway from the lower floor.
The two others, both usually
occupied by the girls, opened
upon a spacious landing con-
necting with the hall of the
main building.
"In giving up one of these
wings to the boys, the young
people were necessarily brought
into rather close quarters; and
arrangements were made for
night monitors, who were
selected from the assistant
teachers, and were stationed in
the hall. They had regular
watch-hours, and relieved each
other at stated intervals. In
this way a check was kept upon
the gamesome youngsters lest
they should forget or ignore
some of the proprieties of life.
"There were no doors to the
entrances to the dormitory
halls, and as the occupancy by
the boys was to be but tem-
porary, it was not thought best
to put them up, especially as
the halls were wide and high,
and the entrances handsomely
finished in arches that would
necessarily be much disfigured
by the process. Screens were
therefore provided and placed
at each entrance, and it was
taken for granted that this was
all that was necessary.
"The graduating class of the
year previous had been more
than ordinarily large; and so
much had been said by out-
siders in favor of the school,
that an unusual number of
strangers had presented them-
selves. The opening days were
formal, and there was an air of
constraint about the place,
quite out of accord with the
usual order of things. Many
members of the graduating
class had been students there
for several years, the teachers
had continued in their places,
and the seminary had been
much more like a large family
circle than such institutions are
wont to be.
"But now everything was
changed. There were several
new teachers, the few remain-
ing pupils from the old classes
were late in coming, as they
would drop readily into their
places, and the regular teachers
were too much engaged in
arranging the details of the
new work, to be able to give
more than general attention to
what was going on about them.
The older and more sedate
boys and young men were put
into the new dormitory, while
the youngsters and mopeheads,
always plenty in such institu-
tions, were left in the old wing.
"One night toward the end
of the first week of the term,
Albert West, one of the older
of the new pupils, was alone in
his room in the new dormitory.
The retreating bell had sounded
some little while, and having
extinguished the light he was
sitting by the window and
looking out over the village.
He was quite homesick, but
he knew would be faithful to his
progress in his studies, and a
stumbling-block in the way of
his ambition.
"But it was useless; and he
declared to himself he was in
danger of forgetting his estate
of manhood, and crying like a
girl. Indeed, there was some
suspicion of moisture in his
eyes, and a decided lump in his
throat, when, a flash, into the
room popped a slender figure
in a long, loose garment that
trailed on the floor, and lovely
flowing hair that fell over
the shoulders. The door was
carefully closed and the key
turned, and before the young
man could speak, came in a
whisper the words:
"I've got it, girls! but such a
risk! Do you know I nearly ran
over old dragon! She must have
heard me, for she came into the
room with a light; but I dropped
behind an arm-chair, and she
didn't see me. Say, girls, where
are you? Well, hide if you want
to, you hateful things! I'll never
do any more of your old errands!
I was near getting lost, too. I
tried every door down the hall
before I found the room."
"Albert West was not only a
young man of nerve, coolness,
and judgment, but he was in all
respects a gentleman, and poss-
essed the generosity, and deli-
cacy which are occasionally
found in such natures in their
greatest perfection. He instantly
comprehended the comprom-
ising situation for both parties,
were this young girl found in
his room at that hour.
[To be continued in next issue.]

service was performed by
pupils who in this way paid for
their board and tuition. One
of the girls' dormitories was
therefore given up to the boys
and young men, and a large
number of girls occupied cots
in the long hall.
"The regular boys' dormitory
was reached by a separate
stairway from the lower floor.
The two others, both usually
occupied by the girls, opened
upon a spacious landing con-
necting with the hall of the
main building.
"In giving up one of these
wings to the boys, the young
people were necessarily brought
into rather close quarters; and
arrangements were made for
night monitors, who were
selected from the assistant
teachers, and were stationed in
the hall. They had regular
watch-hours, and relieved each
other at stated intervals. In
this way a check was kept upon
the gamesome youngsters lest
they should forget or ignore
some of the proprieties of life.
"There were no doors to the
entrances to the dormitory
halls, and as the occupancy by
the boys was to be but tem-
porary, it was not thought best
to put them up, especially as
the halls were wide and high,
and the entrances handsomely
finished in arches that would
necessarily be much disfigured
by the process. Screens were
therefore provided and placed
at each entrance, and it was
taken for granted that this was
all that was necessary.
"The graduating class of the
year previous had been more
than ordinarily large; and so
much had been said by out-
siders in favor of the school,
that an unusual number of
strangers had presented them-
selves. The opening days were
formal, and there was an air of
constraint about the place,
quite out of accord with the
usual order of things. Many
members of the graduating
class had been students there
for several years, the teachers
had continued in their places,
and the seminary had been
much more like a large family
circle than such institutions are
wont to be.
"But now everything was
changed. There were several
new teachers, the few remain-
ing pupils from the old classes
were late in coming, as they
would drop readily into their
places, and the regular teachers
were too much engaged in
arranging the details of the
new work, to be able to give
more than general attention to
what was going on about them.
The older and more sedate
boys and young men were put
into the new dormitory, while
the youngsters and mopeheads,
always plenty in such institu-
tions, were left in the old wing.
"One night toward the end
of the first week of the term,
Albert West, one of the older
of the new pupils, was alone in
his room in the new dormitory.
The retreating bell had sounded
some little while, and having
extinguished the light he was
sitting by the window and
looking out over the village.
He was quite homesick, but
he knew would be faithful to his
progress in his studies, and a
stumbling-block in the way of
his ambition.
"But it was useless; and he
declared to himself he was in
danger of forgetting his estate
of manhood, and crying like a
girl. Indeed, there was some
suspicion of moisture in his
eyes, and a decided lump in his
throat, when, a flash, into the
room popped a slender figure
in a long, loose garment that
trailed on the floor, and lovely
flowing hair that fell over
the shoulders. The door was
carefully closed and the key
turned, and before the young
man could speak, came in a
whisper the words:
"I've got it, girls! but such a
risk! Do you know I nearly ran
over old dragon! She must have
heard me, for she came into the
room with a light; but I dropped
behind an arm-chair, and she
didn't see me. Say, girls, where
are you? Well, hide if you want
to, you hateful things! I'll never
do any more of your old errands!
I was near getting lost, too. I
tried every door down the hall
before I found the room."
"Albert West was not only a
young man of nerve, coolness,
and judgment, but he was in all
respects a gentleman, and poss-
essed the generosity, and deli-
cacy which are occasionally
found in such natures in their
greatest perfection. He instantly
comprehended the comprom-
ising situation for both parties,
were this young girl found in
his room at that hour.
[To be continued in next issue.]

service was performed by
pupils who in this way paid for
their board and tuition. One
of the girls' dormitories was
therefore given up to the boys
and young men, and a large
number of girls occupied cots
in the long hall.
"The regular boys' dormitory
was reached by a separate
stairway from the lower floor.
The two others, both usually
occupied by the girls, opened
upon a spacious landing con-
necting with the hall of the
main building.
"In giving up one of these
wings to the boys, the young
people were necessarily brought
into rather close quarters; and
arrangements were made for
night monitors, who were
selected from the assistant
teachers, and were stationed in
the hall. They had regular
watch-hours, and relieved each
other at stated intervals. In
this way a check was kept upon
the gamesome youngsters lest
they should forget or ignore
some of the proprieties of life.
"There were no doors to the
entrances to the dormitory
halls, and as the occupancy by
the boys was to be but tem-
porary, it was not thought best
to put them up, especially as
the halls were wide and high,
and the entrances handsomely
finished in arches that would
necessarily be much disfigured
by the process. Screens were
therefore provided and placed
at each entrance, and it was
taken for granted that this was
all that was necessary.
"The graduating class of the
year previous had been more
than ordinarily large; and so
much had been said by out-
siders in favor of the school,
that an unusual number of
strangers had presented them-
selves. The opening days were
formal, and there was an air of
constraint about the place,
quite out of accord with the
usual order of things. Many
members of the graduating
class had been students there
for several years, the teachers
had continued in their places,
and the seminary had been
much more like a large family
circle than such institutions are
wont to be.
"But now everything was
changed. There were several
new teachers, the few remain-
ing pupils from the old classes
were late in coming, as they
would drop readily into their
places, and the regular teachers
were too much engaged in
arranging the details of the
new work, to be able to give
more than general attention to
what was going on about them.
The older and more sedate
boys and young men were put
into the new dormitory, while
the youngsters and mopeheads,
always plenty in such institu-
tions, were left in the old wing.
"One night toward the end
of the first week of the term,
Albert West, one of the older
of the new pupils, was alone in
his room in the new dormitory.
The retreating bell had sounded
some little while, and having
extinguished the light he was
sitting by the window and
looking out over the village.
He was quite homesick, but
he knew would be faithful to his
progress in his studies, and a
stumbling-block in the way of
his ambition.
"But it was useless; and he
declared to himself he was in
danger of forgetting his estate
of manhood, and crying like a
girl. Indeed, there was some
suspicion of moisture in his
eyes, and a decided lump in his
throat, when, a flash, into the
room popped a slender figure
in a long, loose garment that
trailed on the floor, and lovely
flowing hair that fell over
the shoulders. The door was
carefully closed and the key
turned, and before the young
man could speak, came in a
whisper the words:
"I've got it, girls! but such a
risk! Do you know I nearly ran
over old dragon! She must have
heard me, for she came into the
room with a light; but I dropped
behind an arm-chair, and she
didn't see me. Say, girls, where
are you? Well, hide if you want
to, you hateful things! I'll never
do any more of your old errands!
I was near getting lost, too. I
tried every door down the hall
before I found the room."
"Albert West was not only a
young man of nerve, coolness,
and judgment, but he was in all
respects a gentleman, and poss-
essed the generosity, and deli-
cacy which are occasionally
found in such natures in their
greatest perfection. He instantly
comprehended the comprom-
ising situation for both parties,
were this young girl found in
his room at that hour.
[To be continued in next issue.]

service was performed by
pupils who in this way paid for
their board and tuition. One
of the girls' dormitories was
therefore given up to the boys
and young men, and a large
number of girls occupied cots
in the long hall.
"The regular boys' dormitory
was reached by a separate
stairway from the lower floor.
The two others, both usually
occupied by the girls, opened
upon a spacious landing con-
necting with the hall of the
main building.
"In giving up one of these
wings to the boys, the young
people were necessarily brought
into rather close quarters; and
arrangements were made for
night monitors, who were
selected from the assistant
teachers, and were stationed in
the hall. They had regular
watch-hours, and relieved each
other at stated intervals. In
this way a check was kept upon
the gamesome youngsters lest
they should forget or ignore
some of the proprieties of life.
"There were no doors to the
entrances to the dormitory
halls, and as the occupancy by
the boys was to be but tem-
porary, it was not thought best
to put them up, especially as
the halls were wide and high,
and the entrances handsomely
finished in arches that would
necessarily be much disfigured
by the process. Screens were
therefore provided and placed
at each entrance, and it was
taken for granted that this was
all that was necessary.
"The graduating class of the
year previous had been more
than ordinarily large; and so
much had been said by out-
siders in favor of the school,
that an unusual number of
strangers had presented them-
selves. The opening days were
formal, and there was an air of
constraint about the place,
quite out of accord with the
usual order of things. Many
members of the graduating
class had been students there
for several years, the teachers
had continued in their places,
and the seminary had been
much more like a large family
circle than such institutions are
wont to be.
"But now everything was
changed. There were several
new teachers, the few remain-
ing pupils from the old classes
were late in coming, as they
would drop readily into their
places, and the regular teachers
were too much engaged in
arranging the details of the
new work, to be able to give
more than general attention to
what was going on about them.
The older and more sedate
boys and young men were put
into the new dormitory, while
the youngsters and mopeheads,
always plenty in such institu-
tions, were left in the old wing.
"One night toward the end
of the first week of the term,
Albert West, one of the older
of the new pupils, was alone in
his room in the new dormitory.
The retreating bell had sounded
some little while, and having
extinguished the light he was
sitting by the window and
looking out over the village.
He was quite homesick, but
he knew would be faithful to his
progress in his studies, and a
stumbling-block in the way of
his ambition.
"But it was useless; and he
declared to himself he was in
danger of forgetting his estate
of manhood, and crying like a
girl. Indeed, there was some
suspicion of moisture in his
eyes, and a decided lump in his
throat, when, a flash, into the
room popped a slender figure
in a long, loose garment that
trailed on the floor, and lovely
flowing hair that fell over
the shoulders. The door was
carefully closed and the key
turned, and before the young
man could speak, came in a
whisper the words:
"I've got it, girls! but such a
risk!

THE CAUCASIAN.

Entered according to Postal Laws at Clinton, N. C., as second class mail matter.

CLINTON, N. C. — AUG. 8, 1889.

THE CAUCASIAN'S RECORD.

CIRCULATION: 1,557.
One year ago it was less than 800. During the last 14 weeks we have mailed over 25,000 copies. Advertisers think of this.

Kilrain is also arrested.

W. W. McDiarmid of the Robesonian was elected President of the State Press Association. J. B. Sherrill of the Concord Times was re-elected Secretary.

One of our exchanges contains the following:

Mr. H. D. Avera, who travels for Taylor & Bowling, met with quite a serious accident in Nashville last Friday. He drove a horse over to the depot which becoming frightened, ran away and threw him out, hurting his back painfully. He was taken to Rocky Mount on the section master's car. We learn he is still suffering from his hurt.

Both the railroad company and the horse have our sympathy. We hope that the frightened depot will return and that the horse will recover.

Is our climate changing? We don't know, but one thing of which we are very certain is that July has been the wettest July on record in this section. It began to pour the last week in June. June closed, July passed and August came, but still the rains would not quit. The effects of washouts have been disastrous to trade and travel, but the most serious damage, and one that can scarcely be estimated, even approximately, is to fruit and crops. Cotton is a failure, and we can't regret much that it is, if it will teach our farmers to raise less or none of it. When planted at all it should be a surplus crop.

THE PILGRIMS' MONUMENT AT PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Two hundred and twenty-nine years ago the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. On this site, the stepping stone to an unknown country, the citizens of Massachusetts have erected a monument to the dauntless Pilgrim Fathers, who laid the corner-stone to a new nation with their cherished tenets, Faith, Law and Freedom. The monument consists of a massive base of stone, mounted with a bronze figure, representing the Goddess of Liberty. The dedication ceremonies took place on August first. It seems to us it would have been more appropriate to have postponed these ceremonies till December 23d, which would have been the anniversary of the landing from the historic Mayflower.

However, we suppose this occasion was intended to be on the anniversary of the sailing of the Pilgrims, though history says they sailed from Delft Haven on July 22d, 1820.

Hon. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was the orator of the day. He sat on the rostrum in a chair, which was brought over in the Mayflower by General Carver, who was Governor of the colony. John B. O'Reilly was the poet of the day. From his poem we make the following extracts:

Here, on this rock, and on this sterile soil,
Began the kingdom of Kings, but men;
Began the making of the world again.
Here centuries sank and from the ether
A new world rose and raised an old-world
link.
When English hands, by wider vision taught,
Threw down the feudal bars the Normans
brought,
And here revived, in spite of sword and stake,
Their ancient freedom of the Wapentake;
Here struck the seed—the Pilgrims' roots
tore,
Where all the people equal-franchised met,
Where doom was writ of privilege and crown;
Where human breath blew the life into
Where crests were taught, where vultures
began to beat wings to own the world!
In every land wherever might holds sway
The Pilgrims' heaven is a work to do.
The Mayflower's cabin was the chosen womb
Of light predestined for the nations' gloom.
God grant that those who tend the sacred
flame
May worthy prove their Father's name,
More light has come—more dangers, too, per-
plex,
New perils, new greeds, our high condition
veils.
The Fathers fled from feudal lords, and made
A frehold state; may we not retrograde
To lords and hierarchies trade?
May we, as they did, teach in court and school,
There must be class, but no class shall rule.
The sea is sweet, and rots not like the pool.
Though vast the token of our future glory,
Though long the dream of our future glory,
Surprising, Plato's dream, More's fantasy—
still we
Have new principles to keep us free.
As nature works with changeless grain on
grain,
The truths the Fathers taught we need again.
Depart from this, though we may crowd our
shelves
With codes from precepts for each lapse and
flaw.
And patch our moral leaks with statute law,
We cannot be protected from ourselves!
Still must we keep in every stroke and vote
The law of conscience that the Pilgrims
wrote:
Our seal their secret; Liberty can be;
The State is freedom if the Town is free.

Last Thursday was the most memorable day Plymouth has seen since the Pilgrims landed.

Alliance Department.

THE CAUCASIAN was adopted as the official organ of the County Alliance by the County Alliance, January 19th, 1889.

Attention Brethren, The subscription price of the National Economist is \$1.00 per year, but we have a clubbing arrangement by which we can furnish the CAUCASIAN at 80 cents per year. Those who are not taking THE CAUCASIAN can get both papers for the first year only for \$2.00.

The Alliance and its Legitimate Aims. A member of the Alliance writing to the Scotland Neck Democrat, puts forward some very wholesome ideas. We give nearly all his article:

It is an axiom, as old as agriculture itself, that all prosperity must come from the soil. If the cultivation of the soil should cease for one year there would result a general famine and starvation among the people. Whatever then increases the production of the soil and improves agriculture benefits the farmer and adds to the general good and augments the wealth of the State. Combination has become the great idea of this age among all classes interests whether the result is for good or evil. At least the farmers are more than ever waking up to this great means of advancing agriculture and of self protection and of social improvement. Hence the organization, in the past, of Farmers Clubs, of Agricultural societies, of Grangers, of Farmers Institutes, and more recently of the Farmers' Alliance. They are all based upon the grand idea of modern progress that in union there is strength, advancement, knowledge, improvement, social benefit, and elevation of society. These voluntary associations of the farmers are educators and beacon lights in any community whenever properly managed and not allowed to be perverted from their legitimate aims and designing men do not get hold of them and use them for unworthy purposes and self-aggrandizement. The farmers of North Carolina, more generally honest and unassuming than any other class of people, were never so much aroused and so well organized as they now are by means of the Farmers Alliance.

Of the 85,000 members in this State, nearly all are farmers and farm laborers. There are about eighteen hundred sub-alliances scattered all over the State. Never were the farmers so united and so potent for good as now. But the potency of the alliance for good renders it also potent for evil, if it fails to adhere strictly to its principles and high purposes of advancing agriculture and of protection to farming interests. The Farmers Alliance is in its infancy in our State.

Discuss questions of political economy, brethren, stand up for the rights of farmers, appeal to our State Legislature and to Congress to legislate for the farmers and strive with you might and main to adopt the best farming methods, and to improve the general condition of impoverished and down-trodden farmers. Do your utmost in this needed and noble line of defence and protection, and improvement. But for the sake of the farmers themselves and of our useful and growing organization, keep designing men out of it, and give politicians and office seekers everywhere to understand that the Farmers Alliance shall not be used for their advancement or for the selfish nomination and purpose of any candidate or partisan office seeker. The stronger the organization the more danger of designing and ambitious men getting into our ranks and seeking to use the institution for unrighteous objects and selfish ends. Now in the calm of politics in our State, is the time to entrench ourselves in safety and thus to avoid the bogs and shoals, and quagmires that may engulf us unless we are made of the proper metal, and heed the signal danger.

The fact that lawyers and merchants are not admitted into our order is no ground for prejudice against them. They are necessary factors in a community, and are largely composed of our best citizenship, and are indispensable to society. The line has come in the history of infant alliance organization, in this State, for members of the order to cease their opposition to lawyers and merchants in bestowing patronage, or in making nominations for office. The alliance will go down if it seeks to keep up its vitality and power by a crusade against lawyers and merchants, or refuses to nominate men for position unless they are alliance men. The principles of it and its purposes are liberal, just, progressive, and we must be broad-gauged, and elevated in our view and efforts if we expect to succeed. The alliance will be in North Carolina just what its 85 thousand members make it. If it allows politicians office-seekers, imprudent, designing

men to lead it, or to pervert its noble purposes, its day of usefulness will be over and it will decay and go down.

The present Administration is not as liberal toward the brethren of the South as it should be, and the Greensboro North State (Republican organ) is provoked to say:

"Public Office is a Family Roost. Well, when we look around and see what is doing in this State under Mr. Harrison, we are fully convinced that the saying is akin to gospel truth."

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker-Mouth. For sale by Dr. R. H. HOLLIDAY, Druggist, Clinton, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL COLUMN.

A. M. LEE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND DENTIST, Office in Lee's Drug Store. Je 7-1yr

J. A. STEVENSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (Office over Post Office.) May be found at night, at the residence of J. H. Stevens on College Street. Je 7-1yr

FRANK BOYETTE, D.D.S.

DENTISTRY, Office on Main Street. Offers his services to the people of Clinton and vicinity. Everything in the line of dentification guaranteed, best style. Satisfactory. Je 7-1yr

H. E. FAISON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Office on Main Street. Will practice in Sampson, Bladen, Pender, Harnett and Duplin Counties. Also in Supreme Court. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business. Je 7-1yr

E. W. KERR, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Office on Wall Street. Will practice in Sampson, Bladen, Pender, Harnett and Duplin Counties. Also in Supreme Court. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business. Je 7-1yr

W. S. THOMSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Office over Post Office. Will practice in Sampson and adjoining counties. Ever attentive and faithful to the interests of clients. Je 7-1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLINTON DRUG STORE.

DR. A. M. LEE & BROTHER.

Persons need medicine only when they are sick and their lives in danger; then they want the very best that can be had. Dr. A. M. Lee & Brother keep only such; they also carry a full line of Patent Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Trusses, English Tooth Brushes, Medicinal Whiskey, Horse and Cattle Powder and the best remedies for all diseases and ailments of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Poultry, etc.

LEE'S Backache Plasters

In North Carolina's sunny climate. Their wondrous virtues, fadeless still Exert an influence sublime. In ministering to human life, And many a pang along our way, Lee's Plasters doth allay. You can cure a bad case of Backache quicker with one of Lee's plasters than by any other application, and after the backache is cured, you can still wear the plaster with comfort for a month, or longer. This plaster is a great discovery, and it is used to find any pain or ache that will not yield to it. Prepared only by T. J. LEE, Druggist.

PURE MEDICINAL WHISKEY.

A pure and wholesome medicinal stimulant is a desideratum greatly needed. To supply this want Pure Barley Corn Whiskey, four years old, is offered to the public, with the guarantee of its perfect purity and wholesomeness in every particular. This liquor is the pure extract of CORN and BARLEY, and is neither Drugged, Liqueured nor Watered in any instance. Sold only by DR. A. M. LEE & BROS., Druggists.

LEE'S WORM SPECIFIC.

A certain cure for worms in horses and mules as Col. John Ashford, Capt. Cornelius Patrick, Capt. W. Lucius Faison, Mr. W. H. Faison, Col. Abner M. Faison and hundreds of others in Sampson and adjoining counties will testify. Sold only by T. J. LEE, Druggist.

WORMS IN HORSES.

Lee's Worm Specific never fails to expel worms from horses and mules. Warned in every case. Sold only by T. J. LEE, Druggist.

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

We offer under this head the best and most reliable in the market. They are prepared by the leading English House of the United States, and are the formula of Dr. Williams of England, the most distinguished Veterinary Surgeon living. They are excellent appetizers, a general alterative and tonic, and can be relied upon as a remedy for all diseases of domestic animals. They are composed of Licorice Root, Juniper Berries, Flaxseed, Gentian, Ginger, Iron and Astringent. Sold only by Dr. A. M. LEE & BROS., Druggists.

Lumber Bridge HIGH SCHOOL.

Fall Session opens Aug. 19, 1889. Instruction and discipline thorough. Terms quite reasonable. Music a specialty. Special inducements to pupils wishing to board themselves. Send for Circulars. Address, J. A. MONROE, Principal, Lumber Bridge, N. D. July, 18th, 1889.—1m

Sampson County Expenses Continued for the month of Aug. 1889.

To A. F. Johnson one County seal \$4 65
To J. H. Robinson keeping Co. jail 10 00
To " " Beef for Co. Farm 50
To Nathaniel Faircloth 3 mos. support 5 00
To Maggie Kinsauls 3 months support 5 00
To Wm. Russell for coffins for County Farm 3 00
To Maria Lee 3 months sup't. 5 00
To Mariada Hare 3 months support for child, 6 00
To Sarah Stewart 3 months support, 5 00
To Jas. Hobbs three months support 5 00
To David Oates for services as road juror, 1 00
To Cassie Herring 3 months support, 15 00
To Jas. Shipp for son's work at County Farm, 30 00
To " " Caucasian for publishing notices, 4 50
To Nancy Hargrove 3 months support, 4 00
To Jno. H. Hargrove 3 months support, 7 60
To B. E. Butler three months support, 5 70
To M. Hanstein merchandise for county farm, 1 18
To " " Mariada Hare 3 months support for child, 5 00
To J. B. Matthis for repairing bridge, 3 50
To A. J. Johnson for burial expenses of Adeline Matthis, 7 98
To Owen and John, material and work on bridge, 2 50
To J. E. Royal merchandise for county farm, 4 25
To A. J. Johnson material for bridge, 8 50
To A. H. Merritt material and work on bridge, 12 82
To A. H. Merritt material and work on bridge, 2 94
To Jas. Crumpler for work on bridges, 9 75
To Allen Boon three months support, 3 00
To T. H. Patrick & Bro., for rations for county farm, 41 91
To T. H. Patrick & Bro. for rations for outside paupers, 25 72
To S. F. Jackson, conveying a prisoner to jail, 2 00
To Lewis Jacobs three months support, 3 00
To Bessie Hare three months support, 3 00
To Alsey Tow three months support, 3 00
To Olive Murphy 3 months support, 5 00
To A. F. Johnson for merchandise for Courthouse, 2 20
To Edwards & Broughton to Blacks and Books by any other application, 4 75
To G. L. King conveying prisoner to jail, 3 00
To C. H. Williams, summoning road jurors, 3 00
To C. Patrick for whiskey for County Farm, 1 25
To C. Patrick for services as chairman B. C. C., 4 00
To J. C. Hobbs for services as commissioner, 6 80
To J. M. Marshburn services as Commissioner and visit to bridge and mileage, 9 10
To J. M. Spillane day on Pension Board, 2 00
To O. F. Herring one day as clerk of B. C. C.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker-Mouth. For sale by Dr. R. H. HOLLIDAY, Druggist, Clinton, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL COLUMN.

A. M. LEE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND DENTIST, Office in Lee's Drug Store. Je 7-1yr

J. A. STEVENSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (Office over Post Office.) May be found at night, at the residence of J. H. Stevens on College Street. Je 7-1yr

FRANK BOYETTE, D.D.S.

DENTISTRY, Office on Main Street. Offers his services to the people of Clinton and vicinity. Everything in the line of dentification guaranteed, best style. Satisfactory. Je 7-1yr

H. E. FAISON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Office on Main Street. Will practice in Sampson, Bladen, Pender, Harnett and Duplin Counties. Also in Supreme Court. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business. Je 7-1yr

E. W. KERR, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Office on Wall Street. Will practice in Sampson, Bladen, Pender, Harnett and Duplin Counties. Also in Supreme Court. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business. Je 7-1yr

W. S. THOMSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Office over Post Office. Will practice in Sampson and adjoining counties. Ever attentive and faithful to the interests of clients. Je 7-1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLINTON DRUG STORE.

DR. A. M. LEE & BROTHER.

Persons need medicine only when they are sick and their lives in danger; then they want the very best that can be had. Dr. A. M. Lee & Brother keep only such; they also carry a full line of Patent Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Trusses, English Tooth Brushes, Medicinal Whiskey, Horse and Cattle Powder and the best remedies for all diseases and ailments of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Poultry, etc.

LEE'S Backache Plasters

In North Carolina's sunny climate. Their wondrous virtues, fadeless still Exert an influence sublime. In ministering to human life, And many a pang along our way, Lee's Plasters doth allay. You can cure a bad case of Backache quicker with one of Lee's plasters than by any other application, and after the backache is cured, you can still wear the plaster with comfort for a month, or longer. This plaster is a great discovery, and it is used to find any pain or ache that will not yield to it. Prepared only by T. J. LEE, Druggist.

PURE MEDICINAL WHISKEY.

A pure and wholesome medicinal stimulant is a desideratum greatly needed. To supply this want Pure Barley Corn Whiskey, four years old, is offered to the public, with the guarantee of its perfect purity and wholesomeness in every particular. This liquor is the pure extract of CORN and BARLEY, and is neither Drugged, Liqueured nor Watered in any instance. Sold only by DR. A. M. LEE & BROS., Druggists.

LEE'S WORM SPECIFIC.

A certain cure for worms in horses and mules as Col. John Ashford, Capt. Cornelius Patrick, Capt. W. Lucius Faison, Mr. W. H. Faison, Col. Abner M. Faison and hundreds of others in Sampson and adjoining counties will testify. Sold only by T. J. LEE, Druggist.

WORMS IN HORSES.

Lee's Worm Specific never fails to expel worms from horses and mules. Warned in every case. Sold only by T. J. LEE, Druggist.

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

We offer under this head the best and most reliable in the market. They are prepared by the leading English House of the United States, and are the formula of Dr. Williams of England, the most distinguished Veterinary Surgeon living. They are excellent appetizers, a general alterative and tonic, and can be relied upon as a remedy for all diseases of domestic animals. They are composed of Licorice Root, Juniper Berries, Flaxseed, Gentian, Ginger, Iron and Astringent. Sold only by Dr. A. M. LEE & BROS., Druggists.

Lumber Bridge HIGH SCHOOL.

Fall Session opens Aug. 19, 1889. Instruction and discipline thorough. Terms quite reasonable. Music a specialty. Special inducements to pupils wishing to board themselves. Send for Circulars. Address, J. A. MONROE, Principal, Lumber Bridge, N. D. July, 18th, 1889.—1m

Sampson County Expenses Continued for the month of Aug. 1889.

To A. F. Johnson one County seal \$4 65
To J. H. Robinson keeping Co. jail 10 00
To " " Beef for Co. Farm 50
To Nathaniel Faircloth 3 mos. support 5 00
To Maggie Kinsauls 3 months support 5 00
To Wm. Russell for coffins for County Farm 3 00
To Maria Lee 3 months sup't. 5 00
To Mariada Hare 3 months support for child, 6 00
To Sarah Stewart 3 months support, 5 00
To Jas. Hobbs three months support 5 00
To David Oates for services as road juror, 1 00
To Cassie Herring 3 months support, 15 00
To Jas. Shipp for son's work at County Farm, 30 00
To " " Caucasian for publishing notices, 4 50
To Nancy Hargrove 3 months support, 4 00
To Jno. H. Hargrove 3 months support, 7 60
To B. E. Butler three months support, 5 70
To M. Hanstein merchandise for county farm, 1 18
To " " Mariada Hare 3 months support for child, 5 00
To J. B. Matthis for repairing bridge, 3 50
To A. J. Johnson for burial expenses of Adeline Matthis, 7 98
To Owen and John, material and work on bridge, 2 50
To J. E. Royal merchandise for county farm, 4 25
To A. J. Johnson material for bridge, 8 50
To A. H. Merritt material and work on bridge, 12 82
To A. H. Merritt material and work on bridge, 2 94
To Jas. Crumpler for work on bridges, 9 75
To Allen Boon three months support, 3 00
To T. H. Patrick & Bro., for rations for county farm, 41 91
To T. H. Patrick & Bro. for rations for outside paupers, 25 72
To S. F. Jackson, conveying a prisoner to jail, 2 00
To Lewis Jacobs three months support, 3 00
To Bessie Hare three months support, 3 00
To Alsey Tow three months support, 3 00
To Olive Murphy 3 months support, 5 00
To A. F. Johnson for merchandise for Courthouse, 2 20
To Edwards & Broughton to Blacks and Books by any other application, 4 75
To G. L. King conveying prisoner to jail, 3 00
To C. H. Williams, summoning road jurors, 3 00
To C. Patrick for whiskey for County Farm, 1 25
To C. Patrick for services as chairman B. C. C., 4 00
To J. C. Hobbs for services as commissioner, 6 80
To J. M. Marshburn services as Commissioner and visit to bridge and mileage, 9 10
To J. M. Spillane day on Pension Board, 2 00
To O. F. Herring one day as clerk of B. C. C.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker-Mouth. For sale by Dr. R. H. HOLLIDAY, Druggist, Clinton, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL COLUMN.

A. M. LEE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND DENTIST, Office in Lee's Drug Store. Je 7-1yr

J. A. STEVENSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (Office over Post Office.) May be found at night, at the residence of J. H. Stevens on College Street. Je 7-1yr

FRANK BOYETTE, D.D.S.

DENTISTRY, Office on Main Street. Offers his services to the people of Clinton and vicinity. Everything in the line of dentification guaranteed, best style. Satisfactory. Je 7-1yr

H. E. FAISON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Office on Main Street. Will practice in Sampson, Bladen, Pender, Harnett and Duplin Counties. Also in Supreme Court. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business. Je 7-1yr

E. W. KERR, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Office on Wall Street. Will practice in Sampson, Bladen, Pender, Harnett and Duplin Counties. Also in Supreme Court. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business. Je 7-1yr

W. S. THOMSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Office over Post Office. Will practice in Sampson and adjoining counties. Ever attentive and faithful to the interests of clients. Je 7-1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLINTON DRUG STORE.

DR. A. M. LEE & BROTHER.

Persons need medicine only when they are sick and their lives in danger; then they want the very best that can be had. Dr. A. M. Lee & Brother keep only such; they also carry a full line of Patent Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Trusses, English Tooth Brushes, Medicinal Whiskey, Horse and Cattle Powder and the best remedies for all diseases and ailments of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Poultry, etc.

LEE'S Backache Plasters

In North Carolina's sunny climate. Their wondrous virtues, fadeless still Exert an influence sublime. In ministering to human life, And many a pang along our way, Lee's Plasters doth allay. You can cure a bad case of Backache quicker with one of Lee's plasters than by any other application, and after the backache is cured, you can still wear the plaster with comfort for a month, or longer. This plaster is a great discovery, and it is used to find any pain or ache that will not yield to it. Prepared only by T. J. LEE, Druggist.

PURE MEDICINAL WHISKEY.

A pure and wholesome medicinal stimulant is a desideratum greatly needed. To supply this want Pure Barley Corn Whiskey, four years old, is offered to the public, with the guarantee of its perfect purity and wholesomeness in every particular. This liquor is the pure extract of CORN and BARLEY, and is neither Drugged, Liqueured nor Watered in any instance. Sold only by DR. A. M. LEE & BROS., Druggists.

LEE'S WORM SPECIFIC.

A certain cure for worms in horses and mules as Col. John Ashford, Capt. Cornelius Patrick, Capt. W. Lucius Faison, Mr. W. H. Faison, Col. Abner M. Faison and hundreds of others in Sampson and adjoining counties will testify. Sold only by T. J. LEE, Druggist.

WORMS IN HORSES.

Lee's Worm Specific never fails to expel worms from horses and mules. Warned in every case. Sold only by T. J. LEE, Druggist.

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

We offer under this head the best and most reliable in the market. They are prepared by the leading English House of the United States, and are the formula of Dr. Williams of England, the most distinguished Veterinary Surgeon living. They are excellent appetizers, a general alterative and tonic, and can be relied upon as a remedy for all diseases of domestic animals. They are composed of Licorice Root, Juniper Berries, Flaxseed, Gentian, Ginger, Iron and Astringent. Sold only by Dr. A. M. LEE & BROS., Druggists.

Lumber Bridge HIGH SCHOOL.

Fall Session opens Aug. 19, 1889. Instruction and discipline thorough. Terms quite reasonable. Music a specialty. Special inducements to pupils wishing to board themselves. Send for Circulars. Address, J. A. MONROE, Principal, Lumber Bridge, N. D. July, 18th, 1889.—1m

"60 merchants' returns" 9 00 "161 orders passed" 10 00 "Making statement of Com. Expenses" 4 00

O. F. HERRING, Sec'y.

MAYOR'S COURT.

For two weeks ending Aug. 7th, 1889.

The following cases were heard before Mayor W. S. Thomson:

July 31—State vs. Major Bryant, Drunkenness. Found guilty and fined \$5.00 and cost.

State vs. Major Bryant, Profanity. Defendant acquitted.

August 1—State vs. E. N. Butler, Drunkenness. Defendant found guilty. Judgment suspended upon payment of cost.

August 2—State vs. George Lassiter, Profanity. Guilty. Judgment suspended upon payment of cost.

August 3—State vs. Columbus Chesnut, Disorderly conduct. Defendant submits. Judgment suspended upon payment of cost.

State vs. John Lane and Major Bryant, Assault and battery. Defendants found guilty. Judgment suspended as to defendant Bryant, defendant Lane fined \$10.00 and cost.

State vs. Kate Oates and Oliver Underwood, Disorderly conduct. Defendants Oates discharged. Underwood found guilty, and find one penny and cost.

August 4—State vs. John R. Rogers and

THE CAUCASIAN.

CLINTON, N. C., AUG. 8, 1889.

Index to New Advertisements.

Advertisements in this paper are charged at the rate of \$1.00 per line for the first week, and 50 cents per line for each succeeding week. Advertisements for one year are charged at the rate of \$10.00 per line. Advertisements for six months are charged at the rate of \$6.00 per line. Advertisements for three months are charged at the rate of \$3.00 per line. Advertisements for one month are charged at the rate of \$1.00 per line. Advertisements for one week are charged at the rate of 50 cents per line. Advertisements for one day are charged at the rate of 25 cents per line. Advertisements for one hour are charged at the rate of 10 cents per line. Advertisements for one minute are charged at the rate of 5 cents per line. Advertisements for one second are charged at the rate of 2 cents per line. Advertisements for one moment are charged at the rate of 1 cent per line. Advertisements for one instant are charged at the rate of 1/2 cent per line. Advertisements for one point are charged at the rate of 1/4 cent per line. Advertisements for one drop are charged at the rate of 1/8 cent per line. Advertisements for one speck are charged at the rate of 1/16 cent per line. Advertisements for one grain are charged at the rate of 1/32 cent per line. Advertisements for one particle are charged at the rate of 1/64 cent per line. Advertisements for one atom are charged at the rate of 1/128 cent per line. Advertisements for one molecule are charged at the rate of 1/256 cent per line. Advertisements for one corpuscle are charged at the rate of 1/512 cent per line. Advertisements for one cell are charged at the rate of 1/1024 cent per line. Advertisements for one fiber are charged at the rate of 1/2048 cent per line. Advertisements for one thread are charged at the rate of 1/4096 cent per line. Advertisements for one strand are charged at the rate of 1/8192 cent per line. Advertisements for one filament are charged at the rate of 1/16384 cent per line. Advertisements for one wire are charged at the rate of 1/32768 cent per line. Advertisements for one cord are charged at the rate of 1/65536 cent per line. Advertisements for one rope are charged at the rate of 1/131072 cent per line. Advertisements for one cable are charged at the rate of 1/262144 cent per line. Advertisements for one chain are charged at the rate of 1/524288 cent per line. Advertisements for one link are charged at the rate of 1/1048576 cent per line. Advertisements for one ring are charged at the rate of 1/2097152 cent per line. Advertisements for one band are charged at the rate of 1/4194304 cent per line. Advertisements for one strap are charged at the rate of 1/8388608 cent per line. Advertisements for one belt are charged at the rate of 1/16777216 cent per line. Advertisements for one girdle are charged at the rate of 1/33554432 cent per line. Advertisements for one sash are charged at the rate of 1/67108864 cent per line. Advertisements for one scarf are charged at the rate of 1/134217728 cent per line. Advertisements for one necktie are charged at the rate of 1/268435456 cent per line. Advertisements for one cravat are charged at the rate of 1/536870912 cent per line. Advertisements for one bowtie are charged at the rate of 1/1073741824 cent per line. Advertisements for one vest are charged at the rate of 1/2147483648 cent per line. Advertisements for one shirt are charged at the rate of 1/4294967296 cent per line. Advertisements for one blouse are charged at the rate of 1/8589934592 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/17179869184 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/34359738368 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/68719476736 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/137438953472 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/274877906944 cent per line. Advertisements for one raincoat are charged at the rate of 1/549755813888 cent per line. Advertisements for one windcoat are charged at the rate of 1/1099511627776 cent per line. Advertisements for one furcoat are charged at the rate of 1/2199023255552 cent per line. Advertisements for one cape are charged at the rate of 1/4398046511104 cent per line. Advertisements for one cloak are charged at the rate of 1/8796093022208 cent per line. Advertisements for one robe are charged at the rate of 1/17592186044416 cent per line. Advertisements for one gown are charged at the rate of 1/35184372088832 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/70368744177664 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/140737488355328 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/281474976710656 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/562949953421312 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/1125899906842624 cent per line. Advertisements for one raincoat are charged at the rate of 1/2251799813685248 cent per line. Advertisements for one windcoat are charged at the rate of 1/4503599627370496 cent per line. Advertisements for one furcoat are charged at the rate of 1/9007199254740992 cent per line. Advertisements for one cape are charged at the rate of 1/18014398509481984 cent per line. Advertisements for one cloak are charged at the rate of 1/36028797018963968 cent per line. Advertisements for one robe are charged at the rate of 1/72057594037927936 cent per line. Advertisements for one gown are charged at the rate of 1/144115188075855872 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/288230376151711744 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/576460752303423488 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/1152921504606846976 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/2305843009213693952 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/4611686018427387904 cent per line. Advertisements for one raincoat are charged at the rate of 1/9223372036854775808 cent per line. Advertisements for one windcoat are charged at the rate of 1/18446744073709551616 cent per line. Advertisements for one furcoat are charged at the rate of 1/36893488147419103232 cent per line. Advertisements for one cape are charged at the rate of 1/73786976294838206464 cent per line. Advertisements for one cloak are charged at the rate of 1/147573952589676412928 cent per line. Advertisements for one robe are charged at the rate of 1/295147905179352825856 cent per line. Advertisements for one gown are charged at the rate of 1/590295810358705651712 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/1180591620717411303424 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/2361183241434822606848 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/4722366482869645213696 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/9444732965739290427392 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/18889465931478580854784 cent per line. Advertisements for one raincoat are charged at the rate of 1/37778931862957161709568 cent per line. Advertisements for one windcoat are charged at the rate of 1/75557863725914323419136 cent per line. Advertisements for one furcoat are charged at the rate of 1/151115727451828646838272 cent per line. Advertisements for one cape are charged at the rate of 1/302231454903657293676544 cent per line. Advertisements for one cloak are charged at the rate of 1/604462909807314587353088 cent per line. Advertisements for one robe are charged at the rate of 1/1208925819614629174706176 cent per line. Advertisements for one gown are charged at the rate of 1/2417851639229258349412352 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/4835703278458516698824704 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/9671406556917033397649408 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/19342813113834066795298816 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/38685626227668133590597632 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/77371252455336267181195264 cent per line. Advertisements for one raincoat are charged at the rate of 1/154742504910672534362390528 cent per line. Advertisements for one windcoat are charged at the rate of 1/309485009821345068724781056 cent per line. Advertisements for one furcoat are charged at the rate of 1/618970019642690137449562112 cent per line. Advertisements for one cape are charged at the rate of 1/1237940039285380274899124224 cent per line. Advertisements for one cloak are charged at the rate of 1/2475880078570760549798248448 cent per line. Advertisements for one robe are charged at the rate of 1/4951760157141521099596496896 cent per line. Advertisements for one gown are charged at the rate of 1/9903520314283042199192993792 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/19807040628566084398385987584 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/39614081257132168796771975168 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/79228162514264337593543950336 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/158456325028528675187087900672 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/316912650057057350374175801344 cent per line. Advertisements for one raincoat are charged at the rate of 1/633825300114114700748351602688 cent per line. Advertisements for one windcoat are charged at the rate of 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 cent per line. Advertisements for one furcoat are charged at the rate of 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 cent per line. Advertisements for one cape are charged at the rate of 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 cent per line. Advertisements for one cloak are charged at the rate of 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 cent per line. Advertisements for one robe are charged at the rate of 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 cent per line. Advertisements for one gown are charged at the rate of 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/649037107316853453566312041152512 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024 cent per line. Advertisements for one raincoat are charged at the rate of 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048 cent per line. Advertisements for one windcoat are charged at the rate of 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096 cent per line. Advertisements for one furcoat are charged at the rate of 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192 cent per line. Advertisements for one cape are charged at the rate of 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384 cent per line. Advertisements for one cloak are charged at the rate of 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768 cent per line. Advertisements for one robe are charged at the rate of 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536 cent per line. Advertisements for one gown are charged at the rate of 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304 cent per line. Advertisements for one raincoat are charged at the rate of 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608 cent per line. Advertisements for one windcoat are charged at the rate of 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216 cent per line. Advertisements for one furcoat are charged at the rate of 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432 cent per line. Advertisements for one cape are charged at the rate of 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864 cent per line. Advertisements for one cloak are charged at the rate of 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728 cent per line. Advertisements for one robe are charged at the rate of 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456 cent per line. Advertisements for one gown are charged at the rate of 1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/272225893536750770770699685945414569152 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/544451787073501541541399371890829138304 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/1088903574147003083082798743781658276608 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/2177807148294006166165597487563316553216 cent per line. Advertisements for one raincoat are charged at the rate of 1/4355614296588012332331194975126633106432 cent per line. Advertisements for one windcoat are charged at the rate of 1/8711228593176024664662389950253266212864 cent per line. Advertisements for one furcoat are charged at the rate of 1/1742245718635204932932477990050652425528 cent per line. Advertisements for one cape are charged at the rate of 1/3484491437270409865864955980101304851056 cent per line. Advertisements for one cloak are charged at the rate of 1/6968982874540819731729911960202609702112 cent per line. Advertisements for one robe are charged at the rate of 1/13937965749081639463459839204052119404224 cent per line. Advertisements for one gown are charged at the rate of 1/27875931498163278926919678408104238808448 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/55751862996326557853839356816208477616896 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/111503725992653115707678713632417155233792 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/223007451985306231415357427264834310467584 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/446014903970612462830714854529668620935168 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/892029807941224925661429709059337241870336 cent per line. Advertisements for one raincoat are charged at the rate of 1/1784059615882449851322859418118674483740672 cent per line. Advertisements for one windcoat are charged at the rate of 1/3568119231764899702645718836237348967481344 cent per line. Advertisements for one furcoat are charged at the rate of 1/7136238463529799405291437672474697934962688 cent per line. Advertisements for one cape are charged at the rate of 1/14272476927059598810582875344949395869925376 cent per line. Advertisements for one cloak are charged at the rate of 1/28544953854119197621165750689898791739850752 cent per line. Advertisements for one robe are charged at the rate of 1/57089907708238395242331501379797583479701504 cent per line. Advertisements for one gown are charged at the rate of 1/114179815416476790484663002759595166959403008 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/228359630832953580969326005519190333918806016 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/456719261665907161938652011038380667837612032 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/913438523331814323877304022076761335675224064 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/1826877046663628647754608044153522671350448128 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/3653754093327257295509216088307045342700896256 cent per line. Advertisements for one raincoat are charged at the rate of 1/7307508186654514591018432176614090685401792512 cent per line. Advertisements for one windcoat are charged at the rate of 1/14615016373309029182036864353228181370803585024 cent per line. Advertisements for one furcoat are charged at the rate of 1/29230032746618058364073728706456362741607170048 cent per line. Advertisements for one cape are charged at the rate of 1/58460065493236116728147457412912725483214340096 cent per line. Advertisements for one cloak are charged at the rate of 1/116920130986472233456294914825825450966428680192 cent per line. Advertisements for one robe are charged at the rate of 1/233840261972944466912589829651650901932857360384 cent per line. Advertisements for one gown are charged at the rate of 1/467680523945888933825179659303301803865714720768 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/93536104789177786765035931860660360773142441536 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/187072209578355573530071863721320721546284883072 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/374144419156711147060143727442641443092577766144 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/748288838313422294120287454885282886185155532288 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/1496577676626844588240574909770565772370311064576 cent per line. Advertisements for one raincoat are charged at the rate of 1/2993155353253689176481149819541131544740622129152 cent per line. Advertisements for one windcoat are charged at the rate of 1/5986310706507378352962299639082263089481244258304 cent per line. Advertisements for one furcoat are charged at the rate of 1/11972621413014756705924599278164526178962488516608 cent per line. Advertisements for one cape are charged at the rate of 1/23945242826029513411849198556329052357924977033216 cent per line. Advertisements for one cloak are charged at the rate of 1/47890485652059026823698397112658104715849954066432 cent per line. Advertisements for one robe are charged at the rate of 1/95780971304118053647396794225316209431699908132864 cent per line. Advertisements for one gown are charged at the rate of 1/191561942608236107294793588450324018863399816265728 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/383123885216472214589587176900648037726799632531456 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/766247770432944429179174353801296075453599265062912 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/1532495540865888858358348707602580150907198530125824 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/306499108173177771671669741520516030181439706025152 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/612998216346355543343339483041032060362879412050304 cent per line. Advertisements for one raincoat are charged at the rate of 1/1225996432692711086686679666082064120725758824100608 cent per line. Advertisements for one windcoat are charged at the rate of 1/2451992865385422173373359332164128241451517648201216 cent per line. Advertisements for one furcoat are charged at the rate of 1/4903985730770844346746718664328256482903035296402432 cent per line. Advertisements for one cape are charged at the rate of 1/9807971461541688693493437328656512965806070592804864 cent per line. Advertisements for one cloak are charged at the rate of 1/196159429228833773869868746573130259316121411856096 cent per line. Advertisements for one robe are charged at the rate of 1/392318858457667547739737493146260518632242823712192 cent per line. Advertisements for one gown are charged at the rate of 1/784637716915335095479474986292521033264485647424384 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/1569275433830670190958949972585042066528971294848768 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/3138550867661340381917899945170084133057942589697536 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/6277101735322680763835799890340168260115851179395072 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/12554203470645361527671599780680336520231702358790144 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/2510840694129072305534319956136067304046340471758288 cent per line. Advertisements for one raincoat are charged at the rate of 1/5021681388258144611068639912272134608086680943516576 cent per line. Advertisements for one windcoat are charged at the rate of 1/10043362776516289222137278224544272161613361887033152 cent per line. Advertisements for one furcoat are charged at the rate of 1/2008672555303257844427455644908854432322672377406624 cent per line. Advertisements for one cape are charged at the rate of 1/4017345110606515688854911289817708864645344754813248 cent per line. Advertisements for one cloak are charged at the rate of 1/8034690221213031377709822579635417729290689509626496 cent per line. Advertisements for one robe are charged at the rate of 1/16069380442426062755419645159270835458581379019252992 cent per line. Advertisements for one gown are charged at the rate of 1/32138760884852125510839290318541670917162758038505984 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/64277521769704251021678580637083341834325516077011968 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/128555043539408502043357161274166683668651032154023936 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/257110087078817004086714322548333367337302064308047872 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/514220174157634008173428650976666346754604128616095744 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/1028440348315268016346857201953332693509080257232191488 cent per line. Advertisements for one raincoat are charged at the rate of 1/2056880696630536032693714403906663870018160514464382976 cent per line. Advertisements for one windcoat are charged at the rate of 1/41137613932610720653874288078133277400363210289287752 cent per line. Advertisements for one furcoat are charged at the rate of 1/82275227865221441307748576156266554800726420578575504 cent per line. Advertisements for one cape are charged at the rate of 1/164550455730442882615497152312533109601452841157151008 cent per line. Advertisements for one cloak are charged at the rate of 1/329100911460885765230994304625066219202905682314302016 cent per line. Advertisements for one robe are charged at the rate of 1/658201822921771530461988609250132438405811364628604032 cent per line. Advertisements for one gown are charged at the rate of 1/131640364584354306092397721850026487681162729257208064 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/263280729168708612184795443700052975362325458514416128 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/526561458337417224369590887400105950724650917028832256 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/105312291667435444873918177480021190144930184057664512 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/210624583334870889747836354960042380289860368115329024 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/421249166669741779495672709920084760579720736230658048 cent per line. Advertisements for one raincoat are charged at the rate of 1/842498333339483558991345419840169521159441472461176096 cent per line. Advertisements for one windcoat are charged at the rate of 1/1684996666778967117982690839683380242318882944922352192 cent per line. Advertisements for one furcoat are charged at the rate of 1/3369993333557934235965381679366760484637765889844704384 cent per line. Advertisements for one cape are charged at the rate of 1/6739986667115868471930763358733520969275531779689408768 cent per line. Advertisements for one cloak are charged at the rate of 1/13479973334231736939661526774670419378551063559378817536 cent per line. Advertisements for one robe are charged at the rate of 1/26959946668463473879323053549340838757102127110757635072 cent per line. Advertisements for one gown are charged at the rate of 1/53919893336926947758646107098681677514204254221515270144 cent per line. Advertisements for one dress are charged at the rate of 1/1078397866738538955172922141973633502844085084430305408 cent per line. Advertisements for one suit are charged at the rate of 1/2156795733477077910345844283947267005688170168860610816 cent per line. Advertisements for one coat are charged at the rate of 1/4313591466954155820691688567894534011377340337721221632 cent per line. Advertisements for one jacket are charged at the rate of 1/8627182933908311641383377135789068022754680675442443264 cent per line. Advertisements for one overcoat are charged at the rate of 1/17254365867816623282766754271578136045509361350884886528 cent

\$15,000 Worth
OF FIRST-CLASS GOODS FOR SALE ON CASH MARGIN AT
J. E. ROYAL'S
Large Brick Store.

In addition to my large line of General Merchandise, which I always keep in stock, I desire to call your special attention to the following line of Goods, in which I excel all other merchants.

FURNITURE!

I can suit anybody in this line, from a Chair up. Handsome Bed-Room suits, from \$20.00 to \$60.00. An elegant line of Walnut furniture will come in a few days.

COOK STOVES!

Where can you find a better Stove than the "Southern Gem" and "Elmo"? These will be sold as cheap as any first-class article can be.

Sash, Doors, Blinds and all kinds of Builder's Material.

These goods can be sold directly from the factory, saving the cost of double freight, handling and storage to the buyer. Name and Address always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to my entire line of Men's Dress Shoes, which I will sell at cost. Be sure to call in, and see them. There is a bargain in them for you.

Respectfully,
J. E. ROYAL.

Mid-Summer Prices

AT THE DRY-GOODS AND SHOE STORE OF

W. G. RACKLEY.

When I go North this Fall I will buy a large stock of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, therefore, till then, I will sell my entire stock at greatly reduced prices.

I have just received a large lot of the popular

Elkin Valley Goods!

Which I will exchange for WOOL. I will allow you 21 cents per pound for unwashed and 31 cents for washed Wool. This is from 6 to 8 cents per pound more than Wool will bring in New York. The Elkin Valley Goods cannot be bought from any other house in town.

Respectfully,
W. G. RACKLEY.

JEWELRY AND CLOCKS

Clocks and Jewelry!

I have just received a large lot of Elegant Jewelry. This I will guarantee to the purchaser to be just as represented. I sell no cheap, "fire gilt" goods, but carry a STANDARD LINE OF GOLD FINISHED GOODS. The attention of the ladies is called to the latest styles of PREST PINS—they are "things of beauty".

The old, reliable and standard SETH THOMAS CLOCKS always in stock, in various styles and sizes.

Repairing of Watches and Clocks and mending Jewelry is a specialty. All work I do is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,
G. T. RAWLS.

D. R. WATSON.

WATSON & PETERSON,

On Grog Row Opposite Courthouse.

REMEMBER, that we keep a choice line of Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, etc., and also a well selected stock of

Standard Family Groceries.

AGAIN REMEMBER, that a finer line of Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, etc., can seldom be found.

The famous Rufus Weeks' Brandy (which all connoisseurs declare the best ever tasted) can be bought nowhere else.

Pure up country Corn Whiskey a specialty. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

RAILROAD HOUSE!

Near the Depot.

Sample-Rooms and Special Con-
veniences for Traveling Men.

The Fare is the best the market affords, which is always served in good wholesome style.

Board, per Day, only \$1.50
Week, 10.00
Month, 25.00
The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

W. E. BASS, Proprietor.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

Have you one that needs repairing? If so bring it to

H. B. GIDDENS,

The old and reliable Jeweler of Clinton, N. C., where it will be put in smooth running order on short notice.

CLINTON, N. C., - AUG. 3, 1896.
AN AMENDED PRAYER.

There is a smart little boy of our acquaintance whose memory is a good deal like his trousers' pocket—receptacle for all sorts of odds and ends, which are retained with no little capacity, but in more or less picturesque disorder. The other night this little boy undertook to say his prayers before going to bed. He began all right—Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep; If I should—

Here he "got stuck" for a moment, and seemed to be groping around for the remainder of the lines. And then, all at once, he steamed ahead:

If I should chance to fall below Demosthenes or Cicero, I pray the Lord my soul to take.

—[Boston Transcript.]

I have used S. S. S. for debility, resulting from chills and fever, and have found it to be the best tonic and appetizer that I ever took. It also prevented the return of the chills.

—A. S. ANYLIS, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Dick Hornbaker is a respected and well-to-do colored citizen of Springfield, Mo. He says that one bottle of Swift's Specific cured both himself and wife of a troublesome eruption of the skin.

Mr. W. C. White is an engineer on a boat on the Arkansas river, and his address is Little Rock. He says that S. S. S. has relieved him of blood poison, which was the result of malaria, and that it prevents chills and fever by toning up the system. He takes it in the spring and summer months to prevent sickness from the malaria of the swamps on the river.

Mr. L. M. Goulet, of Vicksburg, Miss., says that his system was poisoned with alcohol from the excessive use of tobacco in smoking cigarettes. He could not sleep, his appetite was gone, and he was in a bad fix generally. He took S. S. S., which drove out the poison and made a new man of him.

—[Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.]

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC, Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

"I think the man in the moon must be sick or lazy," said Johnny Traddles, one dark and moonless night.

"Why, my boy?" asked his mother.

"Because he hasn't lit her up to-night."—Harper's Bazar.

B. B. B. Balm.

If you try this remedy you will say as many others have said, that it is the best blood purifier and tonic.

Write Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book of convincing testimony.

J. P. Davis, Atlanta, Ga. (West End), writes: "I consider that B. B. B. has permanently cured me of rheumatism and sciatica."

R. B. Souther, Athens, Ga., writes: "B. B. B. cured me of a skin eruption of all other kinds that had resisted every treatment."

E. G. Timley, Columbus, Ala., writes: "My mother and sister had ulcerated sore throat and scrofula. B. B. B. cured them."

Jacob F. Spencer, Newman, Ga., writes: "B. B. B. entirely cured me of rheumatism in my shoulders. I used six bottles."

Chas. Reinhardt, No. 2026 Fountain Street, Baltimore, Md., writes: "I suffered with bleeding piles two years, and am glad to say that one bottle of B. B. B. cured me."

J. J. Hardy, Toledo, Ga., writes: "B. B. B. is a quick cure for catarrh. Three bottles cured me. I had been troubled several years."

A. Spink, Atlanta, Ga., says: "One bottle of B. B. B. completely cured my child of eczema."

W. A. Pepper, Fredonia, Ark., writes: "B. B. B. cured my mother of ulcerated sore throat."

All the sin that has darkened human life and saddened human history began in believing a falsehood; all the power of Christianity to make men holy is associated with believing truth.—Dr. J. A. Boadwin.

Deafness can't be cured by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless this inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CLENNY & CO., Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 70c.

Jones—Why don't you lay by something for a rainy day?

Brown—I have done so. I'm keeping the umbrella Smith loaned me a week ago.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send their express and post office address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Sim—Cameron tried to atone for being a Republican by bequeathing considerable money to churches and charitable institutions.—Will. Star.

It has been well said that married couples should study each other's weak points off the same reason as the skaters look out for air-holes in the ice—in order to keep clear of them. Unfortunately, however, they often use their knowledge of such tender spots for a very different purpose—springing on pains to give them a rub on every possible occasion. Hence "domestic difficulties" are innumerable.

Women have immense power over the men creatures, and they know it; but, alas! they do not always exercise their influence wisely. The wife and mother should be the primary orb of the domestic system, the centre of attraction to all the members of the family group—for, when wives are "repellent bodies," away go husbands and fathers and sons, flying off at a tangent in no space.

Men should remember that many of our privileges are founded on compromise concessions. It is so in the world political, and the policy that makes a state prosperous and happy is not bad as a home policy. Therefore, O Beneficent, if thou wouldst acquire the right to ask a friend to dinner without notice, neglect not to respond favorably when the partner of thy joys and sorrows hints at a new bonnet or a new silk dress. It is a faithful-saying the "wife's" want is the husband's opportunity, and the converse of the proverb is equally true.

It is one of the misfortunes of unregulated families that both wife and husband insist upon having the last word. Nothing can be more improper. The last word is an "infernal machine," and married folk should no more struggle for it than for a hundred-pound shell with the fuse lighted. To the married ladies who find their spouses not quite so perfect as they had supposed them to be, during the billing and cooing period, we would suggest that angels have not been permitted to wed with women since the flood.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

Below we give the United States Postal Law relating to newspapers and subscribers:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodical the publisher may continue sending them until the arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals to the post office to where they are directed they are held responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to another place and fail to inform the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

6. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publishers at the end of their time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise, the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber is responsible until express orders with payment of all arrears is sent direct to publisher.

The new postal amendment has made it a penal offense to refuse to pay for a newspaper and the subscriber may be imprisoned for fraud.

[It would save us and our subscribers a great deal of trouble and unpleasantness if they would cut out this article and stick it to the door of their dining rooms so that it could be seen three times a day.—K.D. CAUCASIAN.]

THE REV. GEO. H. TRAYER, of Houston, Ind., writes: "Myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." For sale by Dr. R. H. Holliday, Druggist, Clinton, N. C.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal injections free. For sale by Dr. R. H. Holliday, Druggist, Clinton, N. C.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief? Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and \$1. For sale by Dr. R. H. Holliday, Druggist, Clinton, N. C.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Bloating, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by Dr. R. H. Holliday, Druggist, Clinton, N. C.

W. T. WILLIAMSON'S

BUGGY AND CARRIAGE FACTORY, IN NEW QUARTERS ON FAYETTEVILLE ST.

Round Shaves, Hacks and all Edge Tools made, and Repairing done on short notice.

Respectfully,
W. T. WILLIAMSON.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Cure Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicists recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

A. F. JOHNSON & CO.

THE ORIGINAL

ONE PRICE

CASH STORE

Of Clinton, N. C.

What is the use of allowing trade to be dull during mid summer? We don't propose to do it. But we DO PROPOSE to

MAKE THINGS LIVELY

For the next few weeks by MARKING

Down Prices

On a great many Leading Goods, such as Challies, Lawns, Ginghams, Nunsvelling, Ladies' Neck-Wear, Gloves, &c.

Our Entire Stock of

Gent's Straw Hats at Greatly Reduced Prices

Carpets at Prices Away Below their Actual Worth.

LIGHTNING FRUIT JARS.

Have just received a large invoice of "Lightning" Fruit Jars—the most perfect jars on the market.

Last year we were unable to supply the demand for these celebrated jars, but this season (in anticipation of a heavy fruit crop, we bought an unusually large stock, and now think that we are better prepared to meet all demands that may be made on us for them.

A RAGE FOR SHOES.

Another invoice just received of our FAMOUS

"Bijou" Button Shoe, at \$2 00.

Our stock of other Shoes is complete and you can always find what you want in this department.

HARDWARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Complete stock of Hardware, Crockery, Glassware and Lamp Goods, Preserving Kettles and Sauce Pans, Pickle Jars, &c.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Sash, Doors and Blinds, White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Putty, &c.

GROCERIES.

We are now paying special attention to GROCERY DEPARTMENT, where you will find everything adapted to the wants of our people.

We buy Flour in large lots, DIRECT FROM THE MILLS and can always sell at AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Farmers would do well to get our prices before buying.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

All kinds of Country Produce, at HIGHEST Market Prices, taken in exchange for goods.

DO NOT FORGET TO WALK UP STAIRS.

Respectfully,
A. F. JOHNSON & CO.

Selling Out!

So as to make room for our Fall Stock of Goods. Therefore, for the

NEXT 40 DAYS

You can find Rare Bargains at

M. E. Hobbs & Bro's.

Our whole stock of General Merchandise will be sold on a very close margin (very little above cost) for the cash.

We can give you special bargains in

Shoes, Hats and Summer Dry-Goods.

We do not mention prices, but simply ask you to come in and be convinced.

Don't forget that we can give you the biggest and best Plug of Tobacco on the market, "Beats the World," for 5 cents. Be sure to step in when you come to town.

Respectfully,
M. E. HOBBS & BRO.

RACKET STORE!

New Goods Every Week.

Read the following prices and you will understand how it is I sell over \$100 worth a week:

Pins and Needles 2 cents per paper; Slate Pencils 2 cents per dozen; Lead Pencils 10 cents per dozen; Thread 2 cents per spool; Scissors 4 cents per pair; 12 dozen Buttons for 4 cents; Corsets from 27 to 75 cents each; Handkerchiefs from 24 to 15 cents each; Table Cloths from 20 to 75 cents apiece; Ladies' Shoes from \$1.10 to \$1.85 per pair.

Bleachings, Lawns, Laces, Hamburgs, Towels, Counterpanes, Spongers, Dollers and all kinds of Small Notions as cheap as the above.

Respectfully,
MRS. M. E. PETERSON.

FAIR! FAIR!

We all expect to have a big Fair this fall, so we must get ready for it. We have just received a full stock of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of Nails, Hinges, Screws, Locks, Bolts and all kinds of Edge Tools. Also a big lot of Axes, every one guaranteed to stand.

We carry a complete line of STANDARD SHOES. Sold cheap for cash.

Fresh Groceries

Always on hand.

Another lot of those CELEBRATED HARNESSES just received at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Also Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Tinware, Potware, Crockery and Glassware.

We ask you to examine our Goods and Prices before buying. Respectfully,
T. H. PARTRICK & BRO.

AT COST!

THE ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK OF

Pope & Culbreth.

READY CASH AND ROOM WE MUST HAVE FOR THE LARGE FALL STOCK.

Therefore, for the next 60 days, we will sell Calicoes at 6 and 6 1/2 cents (worth 8 cents); Summer Dress Goods at 5 cents (worth 8 cents); Worsteds at cost; Straw hats at cost. We have broken lots of Shoes which we will sell even below cost.

Your special attention is called to our large lot of fresh Turnip Seeds at 35 cents per pound.

Owing to the fact that we wish to make some change in our business, we will sell our entire stock of HARDWARE and JEWELRY at and below cost. To be convinced of this, call in, price the goods and take them.

Respectfully,
POPE & CUI BRETH.

Bargain Store.

I will give special bargains in Goods for the

NEXT 30 DAYS!

Lawns 5 1/2 cents, Calicoes 4 cents, Worsteds 10 cents, 11 Brown Sheetings 5 cents, 4-4 Bleaching 7 cents a yard, Pants Cloth from 10 to 40 cents a yard, Ladies' Hosiery 7 cents, Gents' Hosiery 7 cents, Good Spool Thread 15 cents a dozen, 200 yards to spool, for hand and machine; Good Wilmington Rice 5 cents a pound, Fruit Jars, Crockery, Glassware, &c., sold very cheap. Good Apple Vinegar 25 cents a gallon. Special bargains in White Linen Shirts—45 cents each.

Respectfully,
B. F. POWELL.

Z. E. MATTHEWS.

A. R. BIZZELL.

MATTHIS & BIZZELL,

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY.

Everybody must eat, and eating is the most expensive thing in keeping body and soul together.

Then since you must buy, the first question is "where to buy?" Come to our store and find your answer.

We sell out our stock fast, therefore have a fresh lot of Groceries on hand, and are able to sell on a small profit, because we turn over our money quick. Therefore it is to your interest to buy from us.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Confectioneries and Fancy Groceries.

Not only can I furnish you with all kinds of choice and select Confectioneries and Fancy Groceries, which are always fresh (for I sell out and make a new order every week), but Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Coffee, Starch and dozens of other articles of daily use in every family. These goods I can sell on a close margin, for I turn my money over fast. WALK IN.

Respectfully,
R. J. WILLIAMS.

CLINTON HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT!

[ESTABLISHED IN 1867.]

I am now located on Fayetteville Street, opposite CAUCASIAN Printing Office.

I put up and keep in stock, or make to order any style of Harness from \$13.00 to \$40.00. I also make all styles and grades of Saddles, Bridles, Halters and everything in this line.

GOOD, HONEST WORK at the LOWEST LIVING FIGURES is my guide and motto in business.

A large supply of Northern Harness and a fine line of Driving Whips always kept in stock. Call and examine. Respectfully,
W. H. STETSON.

Look Particular

At R. Edwards' advertisement. I have received \$1,000 worth of Clothing, Dry-Goods, and Boots and Shoes from a grand bankrupt sale. They are all fresh and new. I will sell this lot of Goods 40 per cent cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else in this country. Come and be convinced and you will find this the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Respectfully,
R. EDWARDS,
At the Old Garden Hotel.